

Appendix D

CWNS Database

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CWNS Database

The CWNS 2004 database is a centralized, relational database that resides on EPA's computers in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. States can enter data into the database through a customized data entry system and retrieve data through Web-based reports or queries using their own software. The CWNS 2004 database is also integrated with other EPA data systems such as EnviroMapper, AskWATERS and WebRIT.

Table D-1 lists the data elements that could be entered for each facility in the CWNS 2004 database. (Detailed data element definitions are available at www.epa.gov/EDR.) Descriptions of the data gathered for four broad categories follow.

Table D-1. Data Elements in the CWNS 2004

Facility Summary^a	Needs^a	Technical
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authority/Facility (A/F) Number (CWNS 2004 Number) • Facility Name • Natures^b (Present and/or Projected) and Changes • System Name^c • "Privately Owned" Flag • "Interim Treatment Plant" Flag^c • Discharges to Another Facility • Facility Identification Number (FIN) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs Category • Eligible Needs • Documentation Information • Separate State Estimates^c • Operation and Maintenance Costs^c <p>Geographic^a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latitude and Longitude "Point of Record" (POR) • POR County • Watershed • Congressional District • Boundaries (includes a category for estuaries designated under the National Estuary Program) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population (and "Small Community Exception" Flag)^d • Flow Capacities of Treatment Plants^d • Discharge Method(s) and Location(s)^d • Effluent Data^d and Concentration Details • Unit Process or BMP Descriptions^c • Combined Sewer Details^d • Responsible Entity Information (and "Tribal" Flag) • Permit Numbers and Types^e • Biosolids Handling Data • Pollution Problem Descriptions^f • Miscellaneous Comments

^a Unless otherwise indicated, data elements under these categories were required for every facility in the CWNS 2004.

^b Natures define the main components of a facility (e.g., wastewater treatment plant, collection sewer, agriculture–cropland).

^c Data elements that were not mandatory for the CWNS 2004. The States entered data for these fields voluntarily.

^d Data elements that were required for wastewater treatment and collection systems, when applicable.

^e Data element that was required for facilities with stormwater management program needs and facilities discharging to surface waters.

^f States identified costs for addressing SSO problems under this data element.

Wastewater Treatment and Collection Systems. The CWNS 2004 includes data on the documented capital costs required to meet the needs of the Nation's publicly owned wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure in accordance with section 212 of the CWA. Eligible costs include the replacement, rehabilitation, or expansion of collection systems and treatment facilities; construction of new treatment facilities; correction or elimination of CSOs; and construction of decentralized treatment systems. In addition to the needs, technical data such as flow and treatment levels for treatment facilities, population, unit process, discharge location and geographic data were collected on each wastewater treatment facility, collection system or decentralized system included in the CWNS 2004.

The CWNS 2004 does not have a distinct needs category for SSOs. To effectively control SSOs, one or more of the following are needed: building storage facilities to contain wet-weather flows during wet-

weather events, reducing sewer infiltration/inflow (I/I) through sewer replacement/rehabilitation, or building additional treatment facilities to treat wet-weather flows. Therefore, some of the needs in the following categories are related to SSO needs: needs for secondary wastewater treatment (Category I), advanced wastewater treatment (Category II), sewer replacement/rehabilitation and I/I correction (Category III) and new sewers and appurtenances (Category IV). States could voluntarily designate cost information from needs Categories I through IV that specifically address SSO problems.

Stormwater Management Programs. The documented eligible needs for this category include the capital costs for meeting requirements of the MS4 component of the Stormwater Phase I and II NPDES regulations. Only costs to establish and implement programmatic areas and specific projects under municipal stormwater management programs required by an NPDES permit are eligible needs under this category. Examples of appropriate costs are public education, outreach and involvement programs and specific projects that increase public awareness of stormwater quality issues; illicit discharge identification and elimination programs and specific projects; construction and post-construction programs and specific BMPs; and municipal pollution prevention program development and implementation activities. Examples of stormwater activities that are not allowable Category VI needs are flood control projects that do not have a water quality enhancement component and the installation of new storm sewers or the rehabilitation of existing storm sewers that are not specifically identified as addressing a program element in a municipality's stormwater management program. Stormwater management facilities were required to have geographic location and permit data entered in addition to needs information. Because some Phase II MS4 permits had not been issued by the close of data entry for CWNS 2004, States were allowed to use a placeholder NPDES permit number to include data for such MS4s as necessary to complete Category VI needs entry in the CWNS 2004 database.

Nonpoint Source Control Projects. Although not required by section 516(b)(1)(B) of the CWA, States submitted documented needs for implementing NPS management programs under section 319 and implementing CCMPs for estuaries under section 320 of the CWA. NPS pollution control projects are generally CWSRF-eligible¹⁷ and must have been included under a State's approved Nonpoint Source Management Plan (section 319) or in an approved CCMP (section 320). CWSRF financing is available for a broad range of NPS pollution control activities, such as implementing agricultural BMPs, removing and abating leaking underground storage tanks, and replacing or rehabilitating failed septic systems with new onsite systems or other decentralized systems serving one or more properties. In addition, section 320 allows financing of a broader range of activities found in CCMPs, such as habitat restoration. For each NPS pollution control facility in the CWNS 2004, EPA required a geographic location along with the needs data. NPS control project needs were held to the same documentation criteria as traditional wastewater treatment and collection system needs. The seven basic documentation criteria are described in Chapter 2 of this Report.

Estuary Management. Although not required by section 516(b)(1)(B) of the CWA, States submitted documented needs for most activities within in CCMPs prepared for estuaries designated under section 320 of the CWA. However, many activities that were considered point or NPS technologies were included in the appropriate needs category rather than in Category XI. Category XI was initiated to track a limited number of estuary management activities that may not be appropriately included in other needs categories. Typical estuary BMPs are habitat protection for aquatic species, fisheries/oyster bed/shellfish restocking or restoration and fish ladders, rejuvenation of submerged aquatic vegetation, artificial reef

¹⁷ The use of CWSRF eligibility rules in determining eligibility for the CWNS 2004 is independent of, and does not affect, States' annual determinations on which projects are eligible for CWSRF funding. There are some CWSRF-eligible projects that are not captured in the CWNS, as well as a few exceptional needs in CWNS that are not necessarily eligible for CWSRF funding. Although CWSRF eligibility is defined in the CWA and clarified by national EPA guidance, individual States might have policies not to fund certain kinds of projects. If those projects meet national eligibility criteria, however, they may be included in the CWNS.

establishment, control of invasive introduced vegetative and aquatic species, and water control structures for flow regime and salinity.

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